

# 2022

## MANAGEMENT AND STOCK STATUS SUSTAINABILITY OVERVIEW



14 LIFE  
BELOW WATER



# REDUCTION FISHERIES

## PART 1

# REDUCTION FISHERIES

## 2022 Management and stock status sustainability overview – PART 1

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# DISCLAIMER

The current overview was mostly prepared with information available from FishSource.org™, a program of Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). The findings summarized in the report are based on information that the authors accessed from FishSource in July 2022. SFP updates FishSource regularly, and the report may not capture the most recent data for all the stocks. Always check FishSource.org for the most updated information SFP has for any given stock and fishery. Given the large number of existing fisheries for a given sector, this report evaluates the strategically most important stocks worldwide at the time (based on criteria such as the volume of catch or interest for SFP partners, for example). Note the **current scoring and ranking categories provided in the report do not consider the environmental impacts of the fisheries (i.e., they are based solely on the quality of management/degree of fishers' compliance and the status of the stock)**. However, the main environmental issues are considered at a high resolution, based on information already captured in the respective narrative “Environment and Biodiversity” sections of FishSource.org, and also in other sources of information.

## SUMMARY

- This report represents the **13th edition** of the SFP global sustainability overview of the main Pacific and Atlantic fish stocks used for reduction purposes.
- Of the 11 evaluated fisheries, most have maintained their management and stock status overall performance and continue to be relatively well-managed (**Table 3**). An example is [Chilean Jack mackerel – SE Pacific](#), which, after considerable improvements in the management system and compliance, is now at very healthy levels.
- At the same time, overall sustainability performance in the reduction fisheries sector has continued to decrease since 2018, and this trend continued this year. There are several fisheries with biomass just at or below target levels, and two fisheries are in a worse condition than in 2021, due to serious management issues:
  - European sprat - North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat (B1 to B2)
  - Anchoveta - Southern Peru/Northern Chile (B1 to C).
- The above calls for expanded industry engagement in improvements, including the importance of defining adequate ecosystem-based long-term management objectives for these fisheries, in order to protect the respective stocks and associated trophic chains.



### Important changes for 2022

- The list of fisheries evaluated remains broadly the same as in the 2021 edition, except for six<sup>1</sup> fisheries that are not included in this year's overview.
- Unlike in previous years, the 2022 evaluations will be conducted in two phases, to better align with the timings of the release of key management measures and stock assessment information of each fishery.
- The first (and current) phase focuses on 11 fisheries, mostly from Europe and South America, and reflects information on status as of July 2022.
- Evaluations for the remaining seven fisheries will be included in phase 2 of the 2022 overview (planned for early 2023), after the respective key management measures and updated stock status information are released (**Appendix I**).

<sup>1</sup> The fisheries not included are: Antarctic krill - Atlantic Southern Ocean, Falkland sprat - Los Lagos Region, Falkland sprat - Aysen Region, Pacific chub mackerel – Ecuador, Frigate and bullet tunas - Ecuador, and Bali sardinella - Southern Java to Western of Timor Sea.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) applies a sectoral approach to its mission of making actionable information available to the supply chain to leverage market forces to achieve improvements in fisheries. Seafood sectors may be defined in terms of the shared biological characteristics of harvested species, as well as their role in defined markets (for instance, krill and anchovy share few biological characteristics, but they are both important in the same fishmeal and fish oil markets). In 2017, SFP announced a new sector-based initiative, called Target 75 (SFP, 2017), that aims to get 75 percent of the world's seafood produced in a sustainable manner, or demonstrating improvement toward sustainability. The reduction fisheries are one of the strategic seafood sectors covered by this initiative.

Since 2008, analyses of FishSource<sup>2</sup> data (in the form of “sector reports”) have been performed for the most strategic seafood sectors. These overviews assess the management sustainability performance of individual stocks and aggregate data to reflect the status of the overall sector. This information can provide useful guidance to those parts of the fishing and seafood industries that need to incorporate sustainability criteria into procurement policies. This report focuses on the reduction fisheries sector, with emphasis on fisheries from the Atlantic and eastern Pacific oceans.

The 2022 SFP Reduction Fisheries Sustainability Overview analyzes fisheries from 19 different stocks (most targeting forage species) and assesses the sustainability of the existing management regimes. As in previous editions, only a subset of the global catch applied for reduction is covered; fisheries that are used exclusively as fish trimmings are excluded from this sustainability analysis. Unlike previous editions, as noted above, the 2022 evaluation will be conducted in two phases.

Southeast Asian fisheries in the Indian and western Pacific oceans — capturing a range of species and used for a variety of purposes — are also very relevant to the global catch supply for marine ingredients. But, as in previous years, the Asian fisheries are not extensively analyzed in this report.



<sup>2</sup> FishSource is a publicly available online resource about the status of fisheries, fish stocks, and aquaculture. FishSource compiles and summarizes publicly available scientific and technical information and presents it in an easily interpretable form. For more information visit <https://www.fishsource.org/about>

## 2 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA AND FISHERIES INCLUDED

### 2.1 SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Our overview is based on information from [FishSource.org](https://www.fishsource.org), SFP’s online information resource about the status of fish stocks and fisheries. FishSource scores (Cannon, 2006) consist

of a suite of criteria to assess key aspects of management and stock status of fisheries and fish stocks. **Table 1**, below, provides a brief explanation of the five FishSource scoring criteria (full details of the FishSource scoring methodology can be found at: <https://www.fishsource.org/how/scores>).

**Table 1** | Current rationale for each of the five FishSource scoring criteria

	Score/Criterion	Rationale	Rationale (description)
Management quality	<b>Management strategy (1):</b> Is management precautionary?	$F_{at\ low\ biomass} / F_{target}$ OR $F_{current} / F_{target}$	How does the adopted limit and/or target reference point for fishing mortality rate compare to the stock’s fishing mortality rate at low biomass, as an index of whether the management strategy is precautionary? The higher the ratio, the lower the score.
	<b>Managers’ compliance (2):</b> Do fishery managers follow scientific advice?	Set TAC / Advised TAC	How does the adopted total allowable catch (TAC) level compare to the scientific advice on measures needed to meet stock management objectives, as an index of whether fishery managers follow scientific advice? The higher the ratio, the lower the score.
	<b>Fishers’ compliance (3):</b> Do fishers comply?	Catches / Set TAC	How did the catch level in the most current year for which data are available compare to the adopted TAC level, as an index of whether harvest control rules were met? The higher the ratio, the lower the score.
Stock health	<b>Current health (4):</b> Is the stock biomass healthy?	$B_{current} / B_{target}$	How does stock biomass in the most current year for which data are available compare to the biomass level that is predicted to support maximum sustainable yields, or similar biological reference point, as an index of whether the stock biomass is healthy? The higher the ratio, the higher the score.
	<b>Future health (5):</b> Will the stock be healthy in the future?	$F_{current} / F_{target}$	How does the fishing mortality rate in the most current year for which data are available compare to the rate that is predicted to support maximum sustainable yields, or similar biological reference point, as an index of whether the stock will be healthy in the future? The higher the ratio, the lower the score.

For profiles assessed using the FishSource quantitative criteria, FishSource scores each criterion on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 being the lowest and 10 being the highest possible score. Preserving comparability with quantitative scores, qualitative scores are obtained by using the cut-off points as used in applications of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) fishery assessment method, where “< 6” indicates a high risk and a negative assessment finding, “≥ 6” indicates a medium risk and that improvements are required, and “≥ 8” indicates a low risk and that the fishery meets the criterion conditions. In addition, a data-deficient (DD) score also indicates a potentially higher risk, given insufficient and/or out-of-date information on either the management, stock condition, or fishing pressure of the fishery in analysis.

The scores are based on the most recently available public data as of June 2021, and generally represent a snapshot of the position in 2020 concerning management quality and stock status indicators, and in 2019<sup>3</sup> for catch statistics.

To create simple and accessible assessments of the stocks, FishSource scores are used to place fisheries into one of five ranked sustainability categories (A, B1, B2, DD, and C). The categorization is based on the quality of management (scores 1 to 3) and the status of the target stock (scores 4 and 5). Neither the scores nor the categories represent a complete evaluation of sustainability issues (e.g., ecosystem and biodiversity issues) or an endorsement of the overall sustainability of these fisheries.

**Table 2 |** Criteria for the five SFP management and stock status sustainability categories used in this 2022 fisheries overview

Categories	Criteria
<b>Category A:</b> Very well-managed fisheries	Score 8 and above across all FishSource scores
<b>Category B1:</b> Reasonably managed fisheries with stock in good condition	Score ≥ 6 across all FishSource scores, and score ≥ 8 in terms of biomass (i.e., current health of the stock)
<b>Category B2:</b> Reasonably managed fisheries	Score 6 or above across all FishSource scores
<b>Category DD:</b> Fisheries with high uncertainty in terms of their stock status or management	Score 6 or above across all FishSource scores, except that at least one FishSource score is data-deficient (DD) <sup>4</sup>
<b>Category C:</b> Poorly managed fisheries	At least one FishSource score below 6

<sup>3</sup> Although catch data for 2021 is already available for some fisheries, most is only available up to 2020; thus, we have used the 2020 catch across all fisheries.

<sup>4</sup> A data-deficient (DD) score is determined when there is high uncertainty or lack of information, which prevents a given score to be determined for that specific criterion. For more information, please consult <https://www.fishsource.org/faq>. The definition of the category DD was slightly amended in 2020 to better differentiate fisheries with high uncertainty in stock condition or management from those with moderate uncertainty.

## 2.2 FISHERIES INCLUDED IN THE CURRENT OVERVIEW

As in previous editions, this 2022 overview focuses solely on stocks that are used mainly for fishmeal and fish oil, regardless of the taxonomic group. The proportion of any given species/stock being utilized for fishmeal and fish oil will be a function of market demand and can change with time.

The 2022 overview does not include smaller stocks of the NE Atlantic and SE Pacific (e.g., Sandeels nei - Northern and Central North Sea, Sandeels nei - Viking and Bergen Banks, Falkland sprat - Aysén Region), as available in the previous report. These are minor stocks and only represent a small fraction (< 2 percent in volume) of the global production that is used for reduction purposes.

Compared to previous editions, the 2022 sustainability overview will be divided into two evaluation phases: (1) mid-2022 and (2) end of 2022. This approach allows evaluations to be more time sensitive to the most recent status of each fishery. The first (current) phase focuses on 11 fisheries, mostly from Europe and South America, and reflects information as of July 2022 ([Appendix I](#)). Evaluations for the remaining seven fisheries will be included in phase 2 of 2022 overview (planned for early 2023), after the respective key management measures and updated stock status information are released.





### 3 MAIN FINDINGS – Part 1 of evaluations

**Table 3** | Current FishSource scores (Management Quality and Stock Health), SFP management and stock status sustainability category (A, B1, B2, DD, C), and latest catch ('000 t) data for the 11 main stocks used for reduction purposes and assessed in this first 2022 overview

Stock /nested jurisdiction <sup>(1, 2)</sup>	Management Quality			Stock Health		Management and stock status sustainability category	Latest Catch <sup>(4)</sup>	Changes from last year
	Management strategy	Managers' compliance	Fishers' compliance	Current health	Future health			
<a href="#">Chilean jack mackerel - Southeast Pacific <sup>(3)</sup></a>	≥ 6	10.0	9.3	10.0	9.5	B1	706.7	-
<a href="#">Sandeels nei - Central Eastern North sea</a>	≥ 6	10.0	10.0	10.0	≥ 6	B1	247.4	-
<a href="#">Anchoveta - Chile Valparaíso (V) - Los Lagos (X)</a>	≥ 6	10.0	10.0	9.8	8.0	B1	158.1	-
<a href="#">Araucanian herring - Central-South Chile</a>	≥ 6	10.0	10.0	8.6	8.0	B1	259.5	B2 to B1
<a href="#">Anchoveta - Chile Atacama (III) -Coquimbo (IV)</a>	≥ 6	10.0	≥ 8	8.8	6.8	B1	61.1	-
<a href="#">Gulf menhaden - Gulf of Mexico</a>	≥ 6	≥ 8	≥ 6	8.7	9.7	B1	414.7	-
<a href="#">European sprat - North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat</a>	≥ 6	≥ 6	10.0	6.4	≥ 6	B2	182.0	B1 to B2
<a href="#">Anchoveta - Peruvian Northern-Central</a>	≥ 6	≥ 6	≥ 8	≥ 6	≥ 6	B2	4,814.6	-
<a href="#">Capelin - Icelandic</a>	≥ 6	10.0	9.8	≥ 6	≥ 6	B2	0.0	-
<a href="#">Anchoveta - Southern Peru/Northern Chile</a>	< 6	6.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	C	271.9	B1 to C
<a href="#">Sandeels nei - Dogger Bank area</a>	< 6	10.0	0.0	7.0	≥ 6	C	108.9	-

**NOTES:** (1) Shading in stock name: white means no change from 2021; light green means rise in sustainability category; light orange means a drop in the sustainability category. (2) Stocks are ordered according to the SFP stock status and management performance category, from A (the highest) to C (the lowest). The criteria for the five-stock status and management performance categories used in this 2022 reduction fisheries overview are presented in Table 1 above. (3) Chilean jack mackerel is a transboundary stock, with five different jurisdictions and management performance per each of these jurisdictions. The scores presented reflect management performance at the stock level. The specific management quality scores for each of these units can be found on the Chilean jack mackerel - Southeast Pacific FishSource page. (4) Catches refer to 2020 and are in thousand tonnes.

**Table 4** | Changes in SFP management and stock status sustainability categories across the stocks evaluated in the first phase of the 2022 overview

Stock	Change in category	Notes
<a href="#">Araucanian herring - Central-South Chile</a>	B2 to B1	The perception of the stock health is more optimistic than last year. Per the most recent assessment, the spawning biomass is estimated at 14 percent above the target, and the stock has a low probability of being overexploited.
<a href="#">European sprat - North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat</a>	B1 to B2	Stock health is in a worse condition. Spawning stock biomass has been decreasing since 2020 and is currently just above the limit reference point. A multiannual management plan is still lacking for this stock, despite the fact that ICES has repeatedly recommended its development. The set TAC also includes ICES division 2a (Norwegian Sea), even though this area is not considered in the advice provided by ICES.
<a href="#">Anchoveta - Southern Peru/Northern Chile</a>	B1 to C	This stock is distributed along Chilean and Peruvian waters, but continues to be managed separately by these countries. The lack of coordination among the two countries has resulted in unilateral set TACs by Chile and Peru that, combined, have been surpassing the recommended advised overall TAC for the stock.

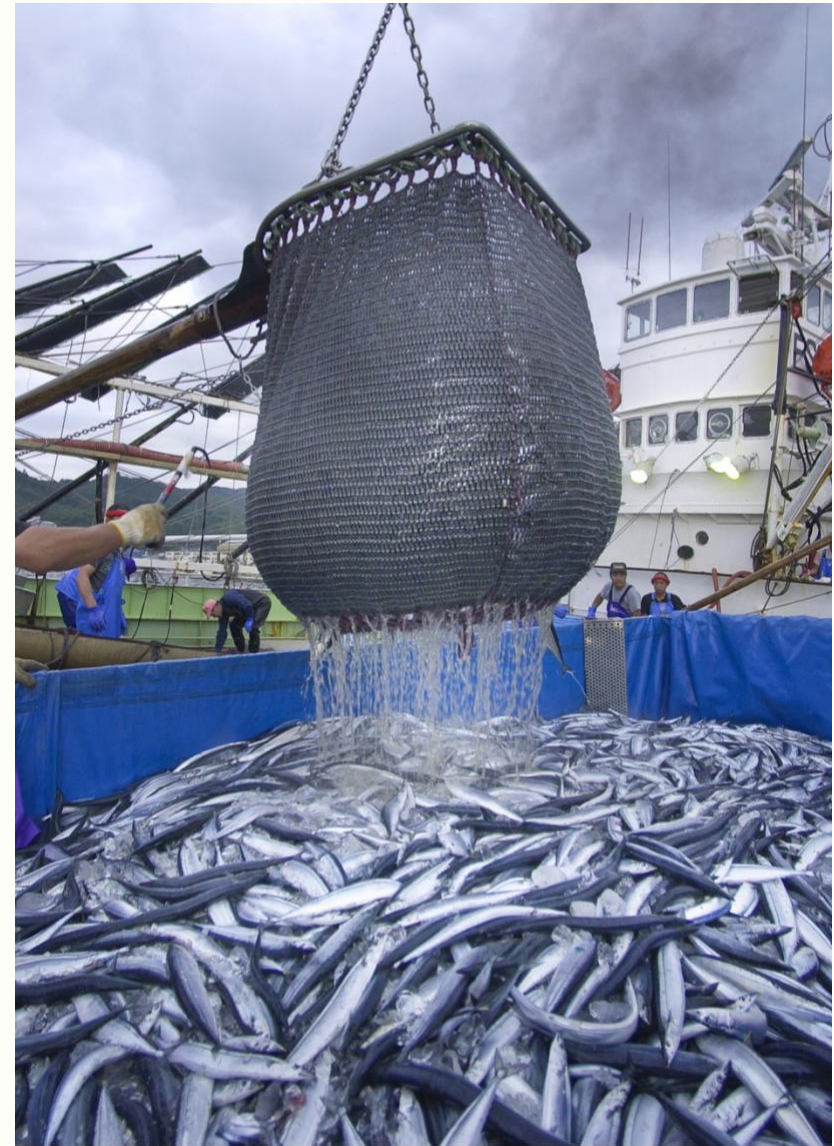
**Table 5** | SFP management and stock status sustainability category C or DD stocks in the first 2022 evaluation, and the reasons for FishSource scores below 6, data-deficient, or not scored

Stock	Management strategy	Managers' compliance	Fishers' compliance	Current health	Future health	Comments
<a href="#">Anchoveta - Southern Peru/Northern Chile</a>	< 6	6.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	<b>This fishery has persisting problems with regard to the management strategy.</b> The stock is distributed along Chilean and Peruvian waters but continues to be managed separately by these countries. <b>The lack of coordination among the two countries has resulted in unilateral set TACs by Chile and Peru that, combined, have been surpassing the recommended advised overall TAC for the stock.</b>
<a href="#">Sandeels nei - Dogger Bank area</a>	< 6	10.0	0.0	7.0	≥ 6	<b>Catches in 2021 (c. 11.5 thousand tonnes) greatly exceeded the set TAC (5,500 tonnes),</b> predominantly due to banking/borrowing of quota in 2020. <b>The management strategy evaluation (MSE) conducted for this stock has not accounted for the interannual quota flex practiced for this fishery.</b> This situation may further compromise the recovery of the stock, which is still below target levels.  Due to the low biomass levels, and inadequate harvest control rules should the stock drop to below limit levels, <b>the associated MSC certification for this stock was suspended in August 2022 (MSC 2022b).</b>

Notes: "DD" means Data Deficient. For more information on data-deficient scores please see [www.FishSource.org/faq](http://www.FishSource.org/faq).

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## APPENDIX I | List of fisheries included the 2022 overview, region, date FishSource profile last updated, and 2022 evaluation phase

	Stock / nested jurisdiction	Region / FAO major fishing area	Date FishSource profile last updated <sup>1</sup>
First evaluation phase	<a href="#">Chilean jack mackerel - SE Pacific</a>	South America (Southeast Pacific)	23-Aug-2022
	<a href="#">Sandeels nei - Central Eastern North Sea</a>	Europe ( Northeast Atlantic)	6-Jul-2022
	<a href="#">Anchoveta - Chile Valparaíso (V) - Los Lagos (X)</a>	South America (Southeast Pacific)	25-Aug-2022
	<a href="#">Araucanian herring - Central-South Chile</a>	South America (Southeast Pacific)	25-Aug-2022
	<a href="#">Anchoveta - Chile Atacama (III) -Coquimbo (IV)</a>	South America (Southeast Pacific)	25-Aug-2022
	<a href="#">Gulf menhaden - Gulf of Mexico</a>	North America (Western Central Atlantic)	13-Jul-2022
	<a href="#">European sprat - North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat</a>	Europe ( Northeast Atlantic)	24-Aug-2022
	<a href="#">Anchoveta - Peruvian Northern-Central</a>	South America (Southeast Pacific)	24-Aug-2022
	<a href="#">Capelin - Icelandic</a>	Europe ( Northeast Atlantic)	16-Aug-2022
	<a href="#">Anchoveta - Southern Peru/Northern Chile</a>	South America (Southeast Pacific)	6-Sep-2022
<a href="#">Sandeels nei - Dogger Bank area</a>	Europe ( Northeast Atlantic)	12-Jul-2022	
Second evaluation phase	<a href="#">European sprat - Baltic Sea</a>	Europe ( Northeast Atlantic)	28-Jun-2021
	<a href="#">Norway pout - North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat</a>	Europe ( Northeast Atlantic)	26-Jun-2021
	<a href="#">Atlantic menhaden - NW Atlantic</a>	North America (Northwest Atlantic)	20-May-2021
	<a href="#">European pilchard - NW Africa central</a>	West Africa (Eastern Central Atlantic)	8-Oct-2021
	<a href="#">European pilchard - NW Africa southern (Morocco)</a>	West Africa (Eastern Central Atlantic)	8-Oct-2021
	<a href="#">European pilchard - NW Africa southern (Mauritania)</a>	West Africa (Eastern Central Atlantic)	8-Oct-2021
	<a href="#">Blue whiting - NE Atlantic</a>	Europe ( Northeast Atlantic)	14-Jun-2021
	<a href="#">Capelin - Barents Sea</a>	Europe ( Northeast Atlantic)	14-Jun-2021

**Notes:** (1) Evaluation phase 1 (light-blue shaded) reflects the fisheries already updated in the current overview, with information as of July 2022. Evaluation phase 2 relates to fisheries not yet updated as per 2022 management and stock condition. These fisheries are to be updated between December 2022 and early 2023, with information as of November 2022.

**APPENDIX II | Information about existing improvement (Active FIPs) and certification programs, for the all the key fisheries assumed to be mainly used for reduction purposes.** See notes at the end of the table for more details on the fisheries and attributes included.

Status as of October 2022

Stock	Active FIPs <sup>(3)</sup>				Certifications			
	FIP name	FIP start (year)	FIP type	FIP progress rating	MarinTrust <sup>(4)</sup>	MSC <sup>(5)</sup>	Date 1st MSC certification	# of MSC fisheries <sup>(6)</sup>
Anchoveta - Chile Atacama (III) -Coquimbo (IV)	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Anchoveta - Chile Valparaíso (V) - Los Lagos (X)	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Anchoveta - Peruvian Northern-Central	<a href="#">Peruvian anchovy - industrial purse-seine</a>	2017	Cp	A	Yes	-	-	-
Anchoveta - Peruvian Northern-Central	<a href="#">Peruvian anchovy - small scale purse-seine</a>	2017	Cp	A	- <sup>(7)</sup>	-	-	-
Anchoveta - Southern Peru/Northern Chile	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Araucanian herring - Central-South Chile	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Capelin - Icelandic	-	-	-	-	Yes	Cert	Apr-17	2
Chilean jack mackerel - SE Pacific	-	-	-	-	Yes	Cert	Apr-19	2
Gulf menhaden - Gulf of Mexico	-	-	-	-	Yes	Cert	Oct-19	1
Sandeels nei - Central Eastern North Sea	-	-	-	-	-	Cert, Wdrn	Mar-17	2
Sandeels nei - Dogger Bank area	-	-	-	-	-	Wdrn	Mar-17	1

Fisheries in first evaluation phase

Status as of October 2022

Stock	Active FIPs <sup>(3)</sup>				Certifications				
	FIP name	FIP start (year)	FIP type	FIP progress rating	MarinTrust <sup>(4)</sup>	MSC <sup>(5)</sup>	Date 1st MSC certification	# of MSC fisheries <sup>(6)</sup>	
Fisheries in second evaluation phase	Atlantic menhaden - NW Atlantic	-	-	-	Yes	Cert	Sep-19	1	
	Blue whiting - NE Atlantic	<a href="#">NE Atlantic Blue Whiting FIP</a>	2021	Bs	Unrated	IP	Sus, Wdrn <sup>(9)</sup>	Jun-16	4
	Capelin - Barents Sea	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	
	European pilchard - NW Africa central	<a href="#">Morocco sardine - pelagic trawl and seine</a>	2014	Cp	A	Yes <sup>(8)</sup>	- <sup>(10)</sup>	-	-
	European pilchard - NW Africa southern (Morocco)	<a href="#">Morocco sardine - pelagic trawl and seine</a>	2014	Cp	A	Yes <sup>(8)</sup>	- <sup>(10)</sup>	-	-
	European sprat - Baltic Sea	-	-	-	Yes	Cert, FA, Wdrn	May-17	6	
	Norway pout - North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat	-	-	-	Yes	Cert, Wdrn	Mar-17	2	
Other fisheries	Antarctic krill - Atlantic Southern Ocean	-	-	-	-	Cert, Wdrn	Jun-10	4	
	Bonga shad - NW Africa	<a href="#">Mauritania small pelagics - purse seine</a>	2017	Cp	A	IP	-	-	
	European anchovy - South Africa/SE Atlantic	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	
	European anchovy - NW Africa	<a href="#">Morocco anchovy - purse seine</a>	2019	Cp	A	-	-	-	
	Madeiran Sardinella - NW Africa	<a href="#">Mauritania small pelagics - purse seine</a>	2017	Cp	A	IP	-	-	
	Round sardinella - NW Africa	<a href="#">Mauritania small pelagics - purse seine</a>	2017	Cp	A	IP	-	-	
	South Africa redeye herring - South Africa/SE Atlantic	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	
	Boarfish - NE Atlantic	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	

Status as of October 2022

Stock	Active FIPs <sup>(3)</sup>				Certifications			
	FIP name	FIP start (year)	FIP type	FIP progress rating	MarinTrust <sup>(4)</sup>	MSC <sup>(5)</sup>	Date 1st MSC certification	# of MSC fisheries <sup>(6)</sup>
Sandeels nei - Central and Southern North Sea	-	-		-	-	Wdrn	Mar-17	1
Falkland sprat - Los Lagos Region	-	-		-	Yes	-	-	-
Falkland sprat - Aysén Region	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Frigate and bullet tunas Ecuador	<a href="#">Ecuador small pelagics</a>	2018	Bs	B	IP	-	-	-
Middling thread herring - Sinaloa and Nayarit	-	-		-	Yes	Cert	Oct-16	1
Pacific anchoveta - Ecuador	<a href="#">Ecuador small pelagics</a>	2018	Bs	B	IP	-	-	-
Pacific anchoveta - Pacific Panama	<a href="#">Panama small pelagics</a>	2011	Cp	Completed	IP	-	-	-
Pacific chub mackerel - Ecuador	<a href="#">Ecuador small pelagics</a>	2018	Bs	B	IP	-	-	-
Pacific thread herring - Sonora	-	-		-	Yes	Cert, Wdrn	Jul-11	3
Thread herrings nei - Panama	<a href="#">Panama small pelagics</a>	2011	Cp	Completed	IP	-	-	-
Pacific anchoveta - Ecuador	<a href="#">Ecuador small pelagics</a>	2018	Bs	B	IP	-	-	-
Slender thread herring - Sinaloa and Nayarit	-	-		-	Yes	Cert	Oct-16	1
South American pilchard - Gulf of California	-	-		-	Yes	Cert	Jul-11	1
South American pilchard - Pacific Baja California	-	-		-	Yes	-	-	-

Other fisheries



Status as of October 2022

Stock	Active FIPs <sup>(3)</sup>				Certifications			
	FIP name	FIP start (year)	FIP type	FIP progress rating	MarinTrust <sup>(4)</sup>	MSC <sup>(5)</sup>	Date 1st MSC certification	# of MSC fisheries <sup>(6)</sup>
Australian pilchard - Great Australian Bight	-	-	-	-	Yes	Cert	Nov-18	1
Bali sardinella - Southern Java to Western of Timor Sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian oil sardine - Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian oil sardine - Goa	<a href="#">Indian Oil Sardine</a>	2018	Bs	E	-	-	-	-
Indian oil sardine - Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian oil sardine - Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian oil sardine - Maharashtra	<a href="#">Indian Oil Sardine</a>	2018	Bs	E	-	-	-	-
Indian oil sardine - Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South American pilchard - Japanese Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese sardine - Japan Hokkaido	<a href="#">Japan Hokkaido Japanese sardine - purse seine</a>	2022	Bs	Unrated	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous marine species – Gulf of Thailand <sup>(11)</sup>	<a href="#">Gulf of Thailand Mixed-Trawl Fishery</a>	2020	Bs	Unrated	IP	-	-	-
Miscellaneous marine species – Vietnam <sup>(11)</sup>	<a href="#">Vietnam mixed species - trawl</a>	2021	Bs	C	-	-	-	-

**Notes:** (1) This list includes the all key stocks and fisheries known to be mainly used for reduction purposes (whole fish) that are associated to one or more active fishery improvement projects (FIPs) , or the certification programs considered, and not just the stocks considered in the current overview. (2) The first section of the table (blue shaded) includes the 11 stocks included in part 1 of the overview, the second section (light gray) includes the seven stocks to be evaluated in part 2 (early 2023), and the third section (light yellow), includes other fisheries not covered in the current overview, but known to be used mainly for reduction purposes. (3) For more information on the currently active FIPs, please visit the Improvement Projects section in FishSource, or the respective FIP public reports in Fishery Progress (FishChoice 2022) or MarinTrust Improver Program (MarinTrust 2022b). FIP type: Bs = Basic and Cp = Comprehensive (4) Yes = Approved Whole Fish (main species); IP = covered under the MarinTrust Improver Programme (MarinTrust 2022b). (5) MSC Status: Cert = Certified; FA = Full Assessment; Sus = Suspended; Wdrn = Withdrawn (MSC 2021). (6) Refers to the number of fisheries that are in the MSC program and that overlap with the stock (source: SFP 2022; MSC 2022a). (7) In Peru, the artisanal fishery for anchoveta must be used for human direct consumption only, thus it is outside of the scope of MarinTrust and the current overview. (8) Certified by MarinTrust as “by-product” fishery (for more information visit the MarinTrust website) (MarinTrust 2022a). (9) In late 2020, all the NE Atlantic blue whiting fisheries in the MSC program were suspended due to coastal states failing to set quotas in line with the advised levels. A FIP was launched in October 2021 (MarinTrust, 2022b). However, the FIP hasn’t yet been evaluated to determine its FIP type or progress rating. (10) The [Morocco sardine - pelagic trawl and seine](#) FIP is considered as Completed in Fishery Progress, but at the moment there is no public evidence that the fishery is undergoing MSC Full assessment already. (11) These are mixed species fisheries that cover multiple stocks of fish and invertebrates and are assessed and managed as a whole.



# FURTHER INFORMATION

<http://www.sustainablefish.org/>

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